

A Few Chilopods taken in Panama by N. L. H. Krauss

By RALPH V. CHAMBERLIN

A small but interesting lot of chilopods collected in Panama Canal Zone in 1946 by N. L. H. Krauss consists of representatives of the five species here listed. The types of the two new species are in the author's collection.

Scolopendra viridis Say

One young specimen taken at Summit in July, 1946.

Cryptops annectus, new species

Cephalic plate overlapping the first tergite; with two short, parallel sulci running forward from the caudal margin.

First tergite with a transverse cervical sulcus well impressed, the sulcus angled at the middle in a pit or depression; with two longitudinal sulci which divide anteriorly, producing a W-shaped mark behind the cervical sulcus. Other tergites to the 20th with the usual paired longitudinal sulci.

Anterior margin of prosternum in form of two low convex bows meeting at a very obtuse angle at the middle.

Sternites with the usual median longitudinal sulcus crossed at middle by a transverse sulcus; with spiracles or other special developments.

Last ventral plate narrowly trapeziform; coxal pores moderate in number, 12-15 on each side, not extending to caudal end of joint.

In the anal legs both the prefemur and the femur are densely spinous beneath with a naked median longitudinal area on each. The prefemur bears a single stouter spine above at the meso-caudal corner. The femur bears a single tooth on the meso-ventral line about one fourth the distance from caudal end to base. Tibia with a series of four teeth beneath and the first joint of the tarsus with two. These articles with no teeth above.

Length, 12 mm.

Locality.—Panama: El Valle. August, 1946. One specimen taken under bark of a dead tree. A small, apparently young, specimen taken at Summit is probably this species. N. L. H. Krauss, collector.

Distinct from other central American species having a cervical sulcus on the first tergite in the character of the anal legs as above described.

Genus **CYMOCHILUS**, new

A schendyloid genus resembling *Litoschendyla* in lacking true, rooted teeth on the labrum, the margin of the latter presenting crenatures at the middle, these becoming more acute or tooth-like at the sides. Distinct from *Litoschendyla* in having well developed claws on the anal legs. Claws of second maxillae pectinate. Ventral pores present in a median area. Last ventral plate wide. Coxal pores two on each side.

Generotype.—*Cymochilus panamicola*, new species

The genus may be placed with reference to the other known American genera of the family, excepting the inadequately described *Holitys*, by means of the following key.

KEY TO AMERICAN GENERA OF THE SCHENDYLIDAE

- 1 (4). Anal coxae each with several pores.....2
- 2 (3). Anal legs with a well developed claw; claw of second maxillae pectinate.....*Escaryus* Cook
- 3 (2). Anal legs without claws; claw of second maxillae smooth.....*Sogolabis* Chamberlin
- 4 (1). Anal coxae with 0, 1 or 2 pores.....5
- 5 (6). Anal coxae without pores.....*Nesonyx* Chamberlin
- 6 (5). Anal coxae with 1 or 2 pores.....7
- 7 (12). Anal coxae with but 1 pore.....8
- 8 (9). Claws of prehensors when closed much surpassing anterior margin of head.....*Mexiconyx* Chamberlin
- 9 (8). Claws of prehensors when closed not surpassing anterior margin of head.....10
- 10 (11). Ventral pores present.....*Simoporus* Chamberlin
- 11 (10). Ventral pores absent.....*Morunguis* Chamberlin

rounded, more acute, as shown in the figure. (Fig. 1.) Mandible with 5 long well sclerotized teeth which seem to be indistinctly separated into two blocks of 2 and 3 teeth respectively. First maxillae without lappets; palpi proportionately thick, bi-articulate, the distal article rounded, bearing two setae. Claw of second maxillae well developed, pectinate, the article bearing the claw also with 5 or 6 setae on or toward its distal end.

Orphnaeus brevilabiatus (Newport)

One specimen was taken on Colorado Island on August 13, one at Cocoli on August 21, and one at Summit in October, 1946.

Mecistocephalus maxillaris (Gervais)

One specimen of this tropicopolitan species was taken on November 2, 1946, at Summit.

Notes on a few Scarabaeidae (Coleoptera)

By MARK ROBINSON, Springfield, Pennsylvania

Aphodius manitobensis BROWN

1928. *Aphodius manitobensis* Brown, Can. Ent., LX, p. 302.

This species was described from a unique male specimen collected in Manitoba. Recently I collected both sexes in deer droppings in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania. The female specimens differ from the male in having the anterior tibial spur thinner and not so strongly curved caudad. In addition the short spur of the middle tibiae in the female is about half as long as the long spur and it is acute at the apex.

Aphodius guttatus Eschscholtz

1823. *Aphodius guttatus* Eschscholtz, Mem. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou., VI, p. 97.

This species was described from Alaska and has been recorded from Labrador. In September 1946 this writer took a specimen near Pittsford, Vermont, in porcupine droppings.